

# WASHINGTON.

Country—always right—but, right or wrong  
our Country.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1840.

IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY  
NEW POST OFFICE.

At this paper should be ad-  
dressed to "The Editor."

"AGAINST THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN IN-  
FLUENCE—A CONFIDENTIAL STATEMENT BY A  
CITIZEN—THE JOURNAL OF THE PEOPLE OUGHT  
TO BE CONSTANTLY AWARE OF THE HISTORY AND EX-  
PERIENCE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. INFLUENCE IS ONE  
OF THE MOST POWERFUL FORCES IN A REPUBLICAN GO-  
VERNMENT."—Washington's Farewell Address.

"I HOPE WE MAY FIND SOME MEANS, IN FUTURE,  
OF SHIELDING OURSELVES FROM FOREIGN INFLUENCE,  
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, OR IN WHATEVER FORM IT  
MAY BE ATTEMPTED. I CAN SCARCELY WITHHOLD  
MYSELF FROM JOINING IN THE WISH OF THOMAS GOIN  
—THAT THERE WERE AN OCEAN OF TIME BETWEEN  
THIS AND THE OLD WORLD."—Jefferson.

"Whether successful or not, succeeding generations shall  
know that we understood our Rights and Liberties, and  
were neither afraid nor ashamed to assert or maintain  
them; and that we ourselves may have at least a con-  
tribution to our chains, that it was not through our neglect  
that this People were enslaved."—Instructions of the People  
of Lexington to their Representatives in the General  
Court of Massachusetts, 1772.

"REMARKS ON THE HOME SQUADRON AND  
NAVAL SCHOOL—by a Gentleman of New York."

"We think we could not fill our columns with  
better matter than the following remarks on this  
Institution, to which we cheerfully give place, to  
the exclusion of other and various reading. The  
advantages that must occur to our Navy, from this  
Institution, and indeed to our whole commerce,  
must be immense; and, as a purely National  
scheme, to its founder, Thomas Goin, our thanks  
are due.

The fact, that out of 109,000 seamen sailing  
from the United States, about 9,000 only are  
American born, should wake up our latent en-  
ergies, and cause a liberal support to be extended  
to this Institution. We hope the article may be  
read with that attention the merits of the subject  
require—there are truths contained in it which  
must strike every lover of his country and her  
institutions with great force, and call forth the  
honest conviction that to Thomas Goin are we  
indebted for the establishment of an In-  
stitution that will redound to our honor and  
glory.

Among the most remarkable enterprises of  
the times in which we live, we class the es-  
tablishment of the "Home Squadron and  
Naval School." When we look at the good  
it has already done, and carry our views for-  
ward, and anticipate the beneficial results  
which, by an intelligent carrying out of the  
plans of the originator and founder, may be  
made to flow from it; and realize that it has  
been produced by the patriotic zeal, untiring  
industry, and at the great personal expense  
of one individual, and he comparatively in an  
humble situation in life, possessed of no ad-  
ventitious advantages whatever, but one who  
has been the architect of his own fortune and  
success in life—one who, left early to struggle  
with the world, and buffet with adversity,  
rose step by step to moderate competency,  
and yet never hesitated to employ the hard  
earnings of long years of untiring and un-  
remitted industry, to carry out a national and  
patriotic object; and when we bear in mind  
that he had to labor for years against the op-  
position of some, the lukewarmness of others,  
and the ridicule of the incredulous in his  
success, who laughed at the idea of his being  
able to accomplish his object; and that, un-  
daunted by all, he continued steadily, year after  
year, to bring his plans before the Executive  
of the United States, and to have them pre-  
sented to Congress, and at last succeeded in  
obtaining that for which he had for years been  
striving—the passage of an act of Congress  
establishing the Home Squadron and Naval  
School upon a permanent and efficient basis,—  
we feel ourselves justified in ranking Thomas  
Goin of New York, among the most remark-  
able men of the present day. In his native  
city, none possess more thoroughly the con-  
fidence and good opinion of his fellow citizens,  
as a Notary and Ship Broker, which he  
has followed for about twenty years, or as an  
unassuming individual. Of sailors, none  
possess a more extensive knowledge; and he  
enjoys to an unlimited extent, the affectionate  
dependence of a class of men, proverbially  
versatile, and prone to take captious excep-  
tions; and yet all regard Thomas Goin as the  
sailor's friend, and one who will honestly and  
faithfully protect their rights, and render equal  
justice to the merchant, and the man before  
the mast. To him are our merchants and  
ship-owners indebted for temperance board-  
ing-houses, and for mutual agreement, per-  
mitted to be used; and if he had effected no  
more, he would have conferred a great and  
enduring benefit on society, but the formation  
of the Home Squadron and Naval School  
proves that he is a man capable of enlarged  
and liberal views, and of combining great  
national objects, with plans of enlightened  
and comprehensive benevolence.

At the breaking out of the war with our  
great commercial rival and naval opponent Mr.  
Goin was very young, and although he re-  
joiced in our successes on the ocean, his na-  
tional pride was wounded by the reproach so  
justly put forth by Great Britain, that if she  
had been beaten in single contest, it was not  
by the superiority of American skill or valor,  
but by the employment of British deserters  
and renegades, contending, with the halberd  
round their necks, for an escape from punish-  
ment, and fighting under such circumstances  
with desperation. Knowing, as he did, that  
no sailor can surpass the native born Ameri-  
can sailor in activity of body, or muscular  
strength, or in that determined valor which  
springs from moral courage, and believing  
that the protection of the stripes and stars  
would be most safely committed to those who  
were born under its folds, whose first breath

had been drawn in a land of liberty, and whose  
love of freedom was as it were, a portion of their  
existence, he determined as far as lay in his  
power to wipe off the national reproach, and,  
if possible, to digest some plan by which an  
abundant supply of native born American sea-  
men could be procured to man our Naval Ma-  
rine.

The policy of the United States has ever  
been turned to a nursery for seamen. While  
our commerce penetrated every ocean, and our  
cannys whitened every sea, nothing was  
done to create seamen, a class of men extreme-  
ly slow to form, liable to more casualties than  
any other, sinking sooner under hardships and  
privations, and falling victims to pestilence  
and disease in foreign ports.

It was supposed that high wages would al-  
lure a sufficient number of foreign seamen to  
desert their country and their flag, to sail from  
the United States, and that certificates of  
citizenship would give them a national iden-  
tity, and that the flag of the United States  
would prevent them from impressment. A  
war with Great Britain followed; and al-  
though the honor of our flag was gloriously  
and triumphantly vindicated, and the right of  
search abandoned, yet our pride is alloyed by  
a feeling of reproach of which we cannot dis-  
turb the question. "Our country always right  
—but our country, right or wrong"—should  
be the maxim of every American citizen;  
when an appeal to arms becomes inevitable;  
but to preserve our country always right, and  
to guard against reproach, should, in time of  
peace, be the conduct of every patriotic Ameri-  
can. Our short-sighted policy, which an-  
swered a temporary purpose, has now, how-  
ever, become inefficient. After drawing from  
Great Britain, France, and every other mari-  
time power, every sailor we could allure, we  
find that from our increasing foreign com-  
merce, and our extending coasting trade, we  
can hardly procure men for our merchant  
service; and when they are wanted for our  
naval marine, we find, to make a crew for a  
man-of-war, we have to ship from ten to  
twelve foreign to one American sailor. We  
refer, in corroboration of this fact, to the Re-  
port of Mr. Reade, as Chairman of the Naval  
Committee in Congress, where the startling  
fact is disclosed, that out of 109,000 seamen  
sailing from the United States, about 9000  
were American, or about one in twelve. Here  
then we have our stock of seamen, say 9000,  
for the whole commercial and naval marine  
of the United States, our coasting trade and  
the fisheries—the steamboats which are mul-  
tiplying upon our waters, and the various and  
diversified descriptions of craft for which sea-  
men are indispensable.

Natural causes are also operating against  
the formation of American seamen. Our  
large and uncultivated national domain, the  
low price at which land can be purchased,  
the high rates of wages, and the comparative  
ease with which life can be supported on  
shore, offer to the industrious and enterprising  
a certainty of success, without exposing them-  
selves to the uncertainties and hardships of a  
sea-faring life; and without some extraordi-  
nary means to procure a supply of seamen,  
the conclusion is irresistible, that either our  
commercial or naval marine must be suspen-  
ded. As it is in various parts of the Union,  
seamen are so scarce, that enormous wages  
have to be paid, and even in New York, the  
Commercial Emporium of the United States,  
where seamen most do congregate, our pack-  
et ships are frequently detained for want of  
men.

The only remedy lies in a naval school as  
a nursery for seamen; and in proportion as it  
is intelligently and energetically carried out,  
will our national wants be supplied. There  
is already something like two thousand boys  
in our naval schools, and the reports of the  
various commanders of our national vessels  
who have them in charge are most encourag-  
ing. The Secretary of the Navy has evinced  
a deep and patriotic interest in the success of  
the plan, and to his intelligence and grasp of  
mind in carrying out the details so far as he  
has been authorized by law, is the nation in-  
debted for the present promising state of the  
naval school. A great deal has been done—  
but that which has been accomplished has  
only shown the extent to which the plan is  
susceptible of being carried, and the great ad-  
vantage which would accrue to the service by  
having competent persons to visit the various  
naval depots, and to see that in each of the  
States the quota of boys was contributed,  
which could not only be done without injury,  
but oftentimes with advantage. In the State  
of New York, for instance, five thousand boys  
could be spared for the naval service; and by  
drawing from all the States in proportion to  
their population, and in a few years we would  
have an infusion of something like fifty thou-  
sand native American seamen, and in process  
of time the proportion of foreign seamen  
would be so small as to be unimportant to our  
national pride or policy. But as the matter at  
present stands, should we find ourselves again  
involved in a war with Great Britain, and un-  
der the necessity of sending our ships-of-war  
to sea with eleven hundred foreigners to one  
hundred Americans, and those eleven hun-  
dred principally Englishmen or British subjects,  
we confess, for various reasons, some of which  
it may not be proper to detail here, we would  
not, if we were a naval officer, be very desir-  
ous of a command.

We will put a case, the reverse of which  
will apply to our own position. Suppose it  
to be possible that 1100 American seamen  
could be shipped on board of a ship-of-war,  
belonging to a nation with which we are at  
war, with only 100 of their own seamen,  
would the commander dare to engage an Ameri-  
can vessel? Would he venture to appear off  
one of our soap towns? or to bring them  
where the stripes and stars floated proudly in  
the breeze? bringing vividly before them all  
the associations of home and country remind-  
ing them of kindred and friends? and ap-  
pealing to all the better feelings of their na-  
ture against the pariahs? And if a Briton  
would not dare to trust an American sailor  
under such circumstances, can we dare to trust  
a British? Captain Marryatt, it is true, says  
that the British sailors are the greatest vaga-

bonds upon earth, and that they will fight for  
the side which pays them best; and if this be  
true, and few had better opportunities of judg-  
ing, we must bear in mind that we get the  
worst and most unprincipled portion of the  
British seamen, and that the man who can  
turn traitor to his own country, can never be  
true to any other, and, if a higher temptation  
were offered, would turn a double traitor, and  
buy peace, and perhaps competency, by an  
act of atrocity.

The frequent desertions from the Navy—the  
spirit of insubordination and revolt, where-  
ever and whenever manifested, are in nineteen  
cases out of twenty, originated by foreign  
seamen, shipped from the necessity of the  
case—a necessity stern and imperious, and its  
only justification—for the support of the na-  
tional flag, and with it the national honor,  
should only be entrusted to those who were  
born under its folds, or at least two-thirds or  
three-fourths of our seamen should be Ameri-  
can.

By the allurement which our commerce  
has offered to foreign seamen, we have drained  
England, France, Holland, and all Europe, of  
every man that could be had, and still we  
have not enough. Great Britain, awakening  
to her want of seamen, is adopting our plan of  
school ships, which will generally be followed  
by the maritime powers of the old world, but  
to this country remains the honor of first in-  
troducing the plan, and for that honor she is  
indebted to Thomas Goin.

All hardy plants are of slow growth, and it  
is so emphatically of seamen. Bounties do  
not make sailors. Nothing but active service  
will produce the thoroughbred Tar. They  
require as much education, but of a different  
description, as the merchant, the lawyer, or the  
physician.

Jack must go through College, as well as  
his betters, and must enter the junior class,  
and go through all the different grades, before  
he can be pronounced the thoroughbred and  
accomplished seaman, and no class of men  
have a quicker perception of the awkward or  
the ridiculous on any thing applying to nauti-  
cal matters. Hence their expressive term of  
"land lubber" to any one who exhibits any  
want of acquaintance with sea-faring matters,  
and the disdain with which they generally  
look upon marines.

In military affairs we find the necessity for  
a thorough education, and hence we wisely  
support West Point—but in every point of  
view, our Naval School is infinitely more im-  
portant, and is free from all those popular ob-  
jections which apply to military establishments.  
A standing army is generally supposed to be  
unfavorable to liberty. An extensive marine,  
on the contrary, is regarded with some as evi-  
dence of freedom, and of a high state of com-  
mercial prosperity, as necessary for the  
protection of our coast in time of war—and from  
the war of Independence, down to the present  
time, the Navy has always ranked high in the  
affections of American people, who regard  
with favor any thing tending to add to its  
strength and respectability—who rejoice in  
its glory, and would mourn bitterly over its  
decay, for they look to it as the main arm of  
national defence—as the source of national  
glory—as the protection of the national com-  
merce—and as never dangerous to national  
independence.

In any point of view in which we regard  
it, the Naval school commends itself to popu-  
lar favor, to philanthropy, to national glory,  
and to sound policy. Here we may honora-  
bly and advantageously offer bounties and in-  
ducements, and train up an abundant supply  
for the future, and every year we can be in-  
fusing a portion of native seamen into our ser-  
vice, and gradually overcoming the present  
appalling disparity.

But to effect this requires energy and some  
expenditure of money; an expenditure, how-  
ever, well applied to the attainment of an ob-  
ject of so much importance to our national  
honor and independence, so essential to the  
preservation of our commercial and naval ma-  
rine. If our commerce is diminished, we  
must resort to high duties, or direct taxation,  
and our onward march is impeded—if our  
navy is inefficient, we are defenceless—and it  
is a fact which can no longer be disguised,  
that while the demand for seamen is annually  
increasing with the extending commerce of  
the United States, the sources of supply for  
the Navy are annually diminishing.

After the above remarks, we feel just-  
ified in saying a few words in respect to  
Mr. Goin. To him belongs the honor of hav-  
ing originated, and, so far, successfully carried  
through the Home Squadron and Naval school,  
and he has strong claims on the nation's gra-  
titude. To this object he has devoted a great  
deal of time, and impoverished his private  
fortune. The letters from members of  
Congress, will prove his determined zeal  
and patriotism. The model of the pro-  
posed school ship he refused \$2,700 for, of-  
fered him by a British agent, as he was deter-  
mined to present it to his country, without  
any regard whatever to the intrinsic value of  
the offering; and on the altar of public good  
he was satisfied to lay down his time and his  
money as a free-will offering. But will his  
country allow him to do so without any remu-  
neration? We do not believe it,—but that it  
will bind him, if possible, more firmly to her  
service, by some enduring mark of apprecia-  
tion.

The necessity of a rigid visitation and su-  
perintendence is as apparent in the Naval  
School as in the Military Academy of West  
Point, and it should be committed to those who  
feel a deep interest in its success. The man-  
agement and mode of instruction in the differ-  
ent ships and navy yards where apprentices  
are taken should be as uniform as possible—the  
discipline as parental as is consistent with  
good order. Nothing in the way of punish-  
ment should be resorted to in the slightest de-  
gree degrading to the individual,—and expul-  
sion should be considered, when the subject  
is evidently reprehensible, as the extremity of  
disgrace. Every thing, on the contrary, to en-  
courage a high spirit of independence, to stim-  
ulate that chivalry which will stop at nothing  
when his country's call requires him to face  
danger and death in its most appalling forms,

should be incited, for where the spirit is  
broken by corporal punishment, or by aggra-  
vating mental offences, the moral influence of  
the school ship is lost, and high-spirited boys  
become reluctant to enter. The plan of pro-  
motion from the Naval School is admirable,  
and our subordinate officers should be taken  
entirely from it, and placed in the line of pro-  
motion, and private influence in obtaining  
midshipmen's warrants should be discontinued.  
Every thing should be brought to bear upon  
the Naval School; and where we have an  
abundant supply of the raw material at home,  
it is surely impolitic and unwise in us to look  
for a supply from foreign and inferior sources.

BEAUTY.—Always being perfectly happy when  
we can, in any wise, please the Fair, we have,  
by the suggestion of one of those "best gifts to  
man," headed this paragraph with that incom-  
prehensible word. We would, if we thought  
ourselves competent to the task, indite a long ar-  
ticle on the subject; but being aware of the vari-  
ous and conflicting opinions relative to what con-  
stitutes beauty, we must decline entering into  
either an eulogy or dissertation upon it. We  
know there is a native or innate feeling pervading  
the human breast, which says there actually is  
such a thing as beauty. More especially do we  
know, that gentlemen often make the remark,  
that "she is a beautiful girl;" that "she is a  
charming creature," &c. &c. All this may be  
very well in its place,—and what we mean to say  
by that is, that the person thinking so, should  
not "think it too loud" before the admired. We  
do not mean to say that it is apt to make them  
vain; but we do mean to say that it has a tenden-  
cy to make all sensible ladies think the persons  
using such language rather inclined to be green.

But we are wandering from our subject. We  
meant to have said, when we commenced, that  
there is a beauty, which, above all others, we  
(bachelors as we almost are!) do often actually  
see, and much admire, in the females of our  
country. "Pretty is as pretty does," is an old  
and trite saying; and permit us, ladies, to remark  
to you, that after all, and above all, the actions  
and manners of a female are what will win; and  
not the beauty of the skin nor the symmetry of the  
form—at least, we think it is so. Therefore, per-  
mit us to say, in all due deference to your better  
judgment and more refined taste, that in our hum-  
ble opinion, a plain, neat, unadorned dress, (ex-  
cept by the wearer,) with the graceful, easy,  
charitable actions which so much become every  
female, constitute real beauty. Let a lady have  
but these accomplishments—and, any word for it,  
she will win the affections of all around her. But  
let her add to these, the heavenly apparel of a  
"ministering angel" to the poor, a visitor at the  
couch of the sick, the comforter of the bereaved,  
and the friend of the orphan—we then view her  
in another, a purer light. She then assumes the  
place and station to which "Nature and Nature's  
God adapted her, and gains the supreme love of  
even the most cold and inanimate of the admirers  
of the sex.

Thus, ladies, have we performed our promise  
—perhaps, not altogether to your liking, but at  
least to suit ourselves—and you do know that we  
bachelors claim that privilege, at all times. And  
in conclusion, permit us to reiterate and impress  
upon your mind, that good old truth, which we  
hold in the highest veneration, not only for its an-  
tiquity, but for its laconic beauty of diction, that  
"Pretty is as pretty does."

The favors of "an old subscriber" in our next.  
Edgar Snowden, Esq., Editor of the Alexandria  
Gazette, has been elected Mayor of that City.

In the House of Representatives, on the tenth  
instant, it was decided that the contested seats of  
the N. Jersey members be filled by the contestors.

"WAKE SNAKES."—The Irish in this City  
are making preparations to celebrate the birth-day  
of their Patron Saint. Hope they won't march  
under the American flag again! It doesn't look  
well to see *soukiers* waving the "stars and stripes."

Good.—All the unmarried stone-cutters em-  
ployed at the Treasury building, being discharged  
because of their "single blessedness," held a  
meeting and resolved to marry forthwith—if they  
could. "Proposals will be received" from Ladies  
between the ages of 17 and 33, until 12 o'clock  
today. They number about 28. This is Leap-  
year, Ladies—"nab 'em."

The Columbia Horticultural Society held a  
meeting on Saturday last, at which several  
pots of seeds were received and distributed. Some  
beautiful flowers were also brought to the  
meeting—a beginning only of what we may expect  
to see. The resolutions passed, show with  
what spirit they have entered upon their Spring  
duties.

The Steam Ship Great Western, arrived in  
New York on Saturday last. The news brought  
by her is of little importance. Money matters  
were slowly reviving. The Queen was married to  
Prince Albert on the 10th of February. Sentence  
is being pronounced upon the Chartists. The  
Duke of Wellington had two or three alarming  
fits. The Britannic, the first of the Royal mail  
steam ships from Europe to North America, was  
launched February 10. The fighting between the  
English and the natives of India waxed stronger.

The fighting between the English and Chinese  
continues. Bank shares were sold at £18 to £18  
10s.—equal to 70 per cent. American currency.

PROPOSITIONS will be received at this Office until  
the 25th inst. for renting any of the various sites and  
wharves along the Canal for the term of one year. Pos-  
session given on the first of April next.

PETER FORCE, Mayor.

JOB PRINTING,  
of all descriptions, executed at this office.

An Old Typo.—Major Benj. Russell, for  
many years proprietor and editor of the Boston  
Centinel, is the oldest printer in that city.  
He commenced his apprenticeship with old  
Isiah Thomas, at Worcester, in 1775. We  
know many old men that served their time  
with Mr. Russell.

"Let Loose the Dogs of War."—The  
Louisville Journal says: "We perceive that  
resignations are becoming frequent in the  
Florida army. We do not wonder at it.  
When dogs go into the army, it is high time  
for men to get out of it."

Lingering Delay.—From a resolution  
offered in the Upper Canada House of Assem-  
bly, it appears that certain gold and silver  
medals, sent out by the British Government  
for distribution among the officers and privates  
of the militia, who distinguished themselves  
in the war of 1812, have remained ever since  
in the province, undistributed, and are now  
deposited in the bank of Upper Canada; and  
in the meantime, it is more than probable,  
most of the parties who ought to have re-  
ceived them have gone to a world where there  
are neither enemies to fight or military achieve-  
ments to be rewarded.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

## TO THE LADIES.

DRESS CUTTING AND FITTING TAUGHT IN  
FOUR HOURS.—Mrs. EDWARDS, from London,  
solicits the attention of the Ladies to her new system—  
never before taught in this country. The plan is so sim-  
ple that all may understand, and any Lady may become  
her own Dress-maker by taking four lessons of one hour  
each—and Dress-making will become a pleasant amuse-  
ment, as well as an economical saving of time to those  
who follow it, or to those who have to learn it for a busi-  
ness—as it prevents the troublesome necessity of trying  
on. In fact, Ladies of the highest distinction, as well as  
those not conversant in business, have given to their de-  
cided sanction. Application to be made early to Mrs.  
EDWARDS at Mrs. Smith's, three doors east of the City  
Postoffice, Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mrs. E. has likewise a new CORSET, invented for her  
Majesty Queen Victoria, and sanctioned by the first phy-  
sician of her Court, being without any pressure on the  
chest, and giving an easy air to the figure indistinguishably  
elegant. March 14—11.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

DYING AND TAILORING, BY C. F. SMITH & A.  
O. BOWEN, at their old established stand, second  
door East of the Albanian, Pennsylvania Avenue, Wash-  
ington. The subscribers respectfully invite the atten-  
tion of Members of Congress, Senators, and visiting  
Statesmen, and the Public generally, to their new and  
superior method of Coat and Cloth Dressing and Dying,  
by Power's London Patent Process.

They deem it only necessary to observe, that Clothes  
out of condition with Grease, Paint, Tur, Oil, &c., or  
whatever may be foreign to a good condition, they pledge  
themselves to re-restore or renovate from all extraneous  
substances.

The number of execution is such, that Clothes thus  
restored, have the fine gloss of a new cloth, and have their  
shape and appearance as when first from the tailor's  
hand, not being more liable to gather dust.

The subscribers also DYE every description of Ap-  
parel, in all the variety of colors, and warrant entire  
satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.

C. F. SMITH & A. O. BOWEN.  
MARCH 14TH, 1840.

ICE.—To remedy the inconveniences necessarily at-  
tending the sale of Ice by measure, Flava determined  
hereafter, to sell only by weight. A measured bushel of  
Ice weighs from 50 to 60 lbs., varying according to the  
manner of measuring, quality of Ice, &c. I shall assume  
64 lbs. to be the correct standard for the bushel. Tick-  
ets representing that quantity, and its subdivisions, as low  
as 8 lbs. are now ready for distribution. The price will  
be three-fourths of a cent per pound, and this, to those  
who commence with the season, will be the price through-  
out the year. With those who use large quantities spe-  
cial contracts will be made.

The quality of the Ice secured by me this year is  
equal, if not superior, to any ever before put up in the  
District, it having been taken from the channel of the Po-  
tomac. S. J. TODD.  
MAR 14—1mo.

DOMESTIC GOODS, 50 PACKAGES, VERY  
CHEAP.—We have opened in the 3d story of our  
storehouse, the following imported and domestic goods,  
which will be sold by the piece very cheap for cash, or  
to punctual customers:

- 10 cases fine bleached long Shirtings
- 12 do heavy do do do at 12 1/2 cents
- 10 do common Furniture Prints
- 12 do handsome style Calicoes, for 12 1/2 cents
- 6 bales 5-4 brown Cottons
- 5 do 4-4 very fine brown Shirtings
- 3 do Russia Diapers
- 6 do crash do good quality
- 3 do Russia Husbands
- 3 cases Irish Linens, very cheap and pure
- 1 case Long Lawns
- 1 do caubric Muslins
- 100 dozen cotton Hose and Half Hose
- 100 do common Linen Cambric Husbands, very  
cheap. BRADLEY & CATLETT.  
MAR 14

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, by Tytler, in six small vol-  
umes, running from the Creation of the world down  
to 1820, forming a part of Harper's Family Library, is  
just published and for sale by W. M. MORRISON,  
MAR 14 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

THE CULTURE OF THE BEET AND MANUFACTURE  
OF Beet Sugar, by David Lee Child. Just published  
and for sale by W. M. MORRISON,  
MAR 13 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

HARDWARE STORE.—The subscribers respect-  
fully inform the citizens of Washington and its vi-  
cinity that they have formed a co-partnership under the  
firm of *Harley & Beeler*, and now have possession of the  
first and formerly occupied by H. C. Clark, opposite the  
Centre Market, where they intend keeping a well-se-  
lected and general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,  
which they are determined to sell on the lowest and most  
accommodating terms. HENRY INGLE.  
CHARLES W. BOTLER, Jr.  
MAR 7.

MAGNESIAN APERIENT. Butler's Elixer—ent  
Magnesian Aperient, recommended by the Medical  
Faculty for dyspepsia, nervous debility, goutiness, heart-  
ach, acidity of the stomach, habitual constiveness, gout,  
&c. and highly valued as a cooling purgative. Prepared  
by H. Butler, Chemist, London. For sale at  
TODD'S Drug Store.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE  
SOAP.—This soap has fully stood the test of expe-  
rience, and is deservedly more celebrated than any other  
now, for rendering the skin smooth and soft, removing  
spots, pimples and blemishes—for the preservation of  
the teeth and gums, and the cure of offensive breath-  
—a cleansing and healing sore and wounds—for prevent-  
ing all contagious diseases, particularly in infants  
and the young, removing freckles and blemishes, and for  
the removal of grease, paint, tar, &c. from clothing. It is  
so much esteemed as a Shaving Soap. Prepared only  
by F. HOWARD,  
Chemist, Washington.

For sale at prices of the Drug and Fancy Stores in Wash-  
ington, Baltimore, and throughout the United States.

LAWS BOOKS.—Boulton's Law Dictionary, compiled by  
the Constitution and Laws of the United States of  
America, and of the several States of the Union, with  
reference to the civil and other systems of foreign law, in  
English. Right's Treatise on the Jurisprudence of the Court of  
Chancery in 2 vols. 4to. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841.  
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